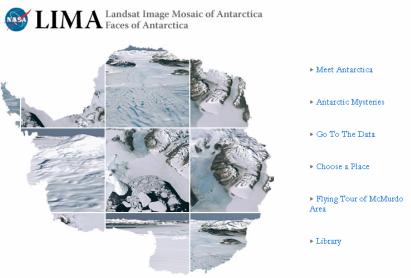


http://lima.usgs.gov

http://lima.nasa.gov



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LANDSAT IMAGE MOSAIC
OF ANTARCTICA

created for the International Polar Year 2007-2008
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The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the British Antarctic Survey (BAS), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), with funding from the National Science Foundation (NSF), created LIMA from more than 1,000 Landsat ETM+ scenes.

As the first major scientific outcome of the IPY, LIMA truly fulfills the IPY goals. LIMA is an international effort, supports current scientific polar research, encourages new projects, and helps the general public visualize Antarctica and changes happening to this southernmost environment. Researchers and the general public can download LIMA and all of the component Landsat scenes at no charge.

Pan to view the continent and zoom in to see the stunning detail of this Natural-Color, Pan-Sharpened LIMA (bands 3, 2, 1). LIMA covers the entire continent except from the South Pole at 90 degrees south to 82.5 degrees south latitude, where Landsat has no coverage because of its near-polar orbit. To provide a continental view, the image above has LIMA 3, 2, 1 overlaying the MODIS Mosaic of Antarctica (MOA).

The opening view includes McMurdo Station, the largest research base in Antarctica. Located at the tip of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island, McMurdo has been continually operated by the United States of American since 1956. Ross Island is roughly 45 miles across. The flat, white areas are the Ross Ice Shelf and other sea ice off the coast of Antarctica. Also visible are the Erebus Glacier Tongue, Koettlitz and Ferrar Glaciers, and the Royal Society Range.

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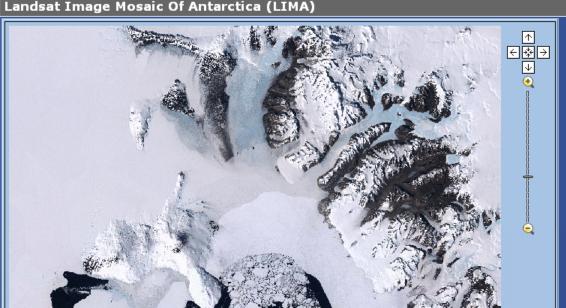
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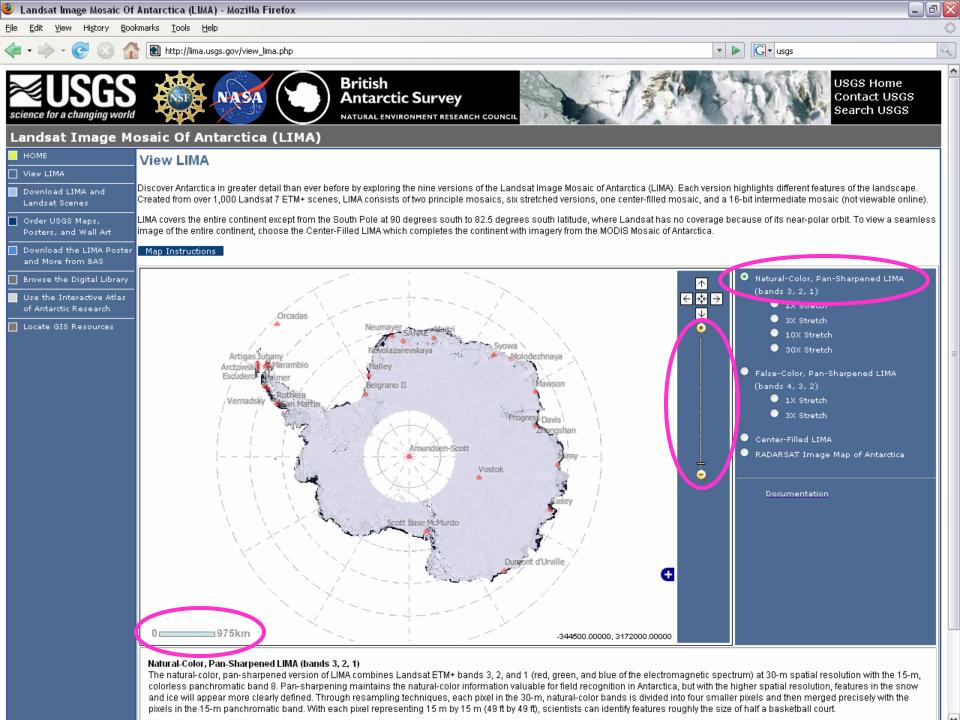
■ View LIMA

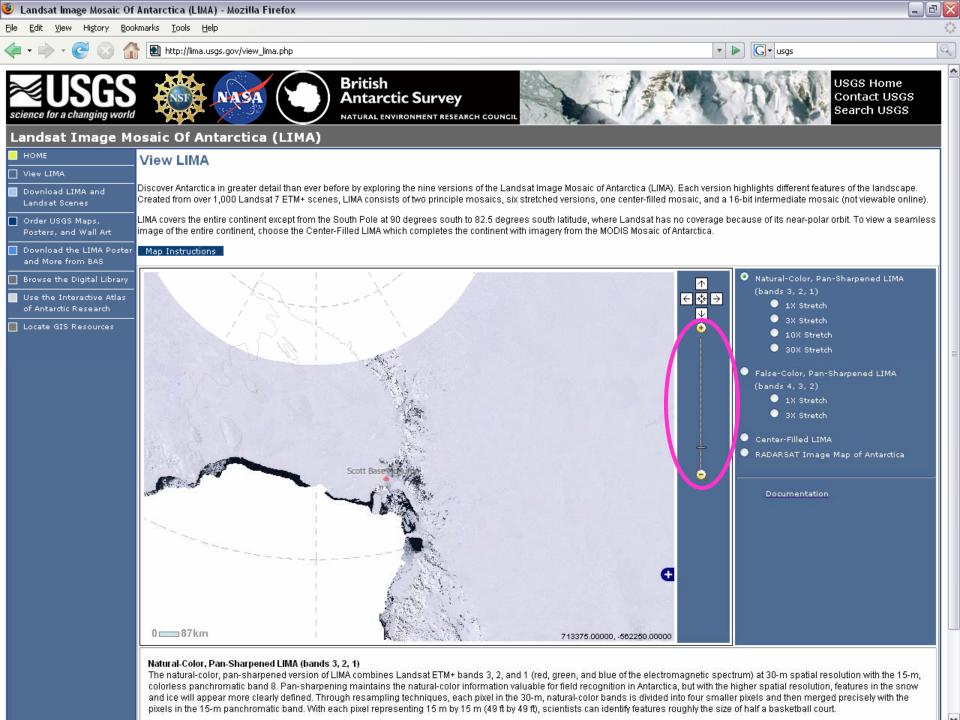
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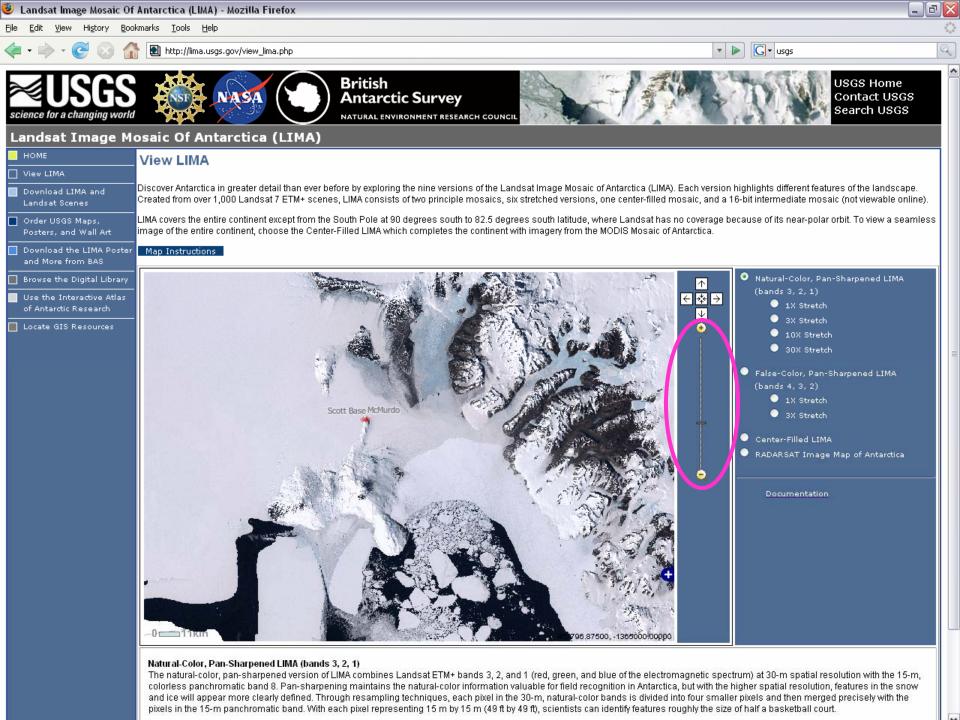
NASA Faces of Antarctica

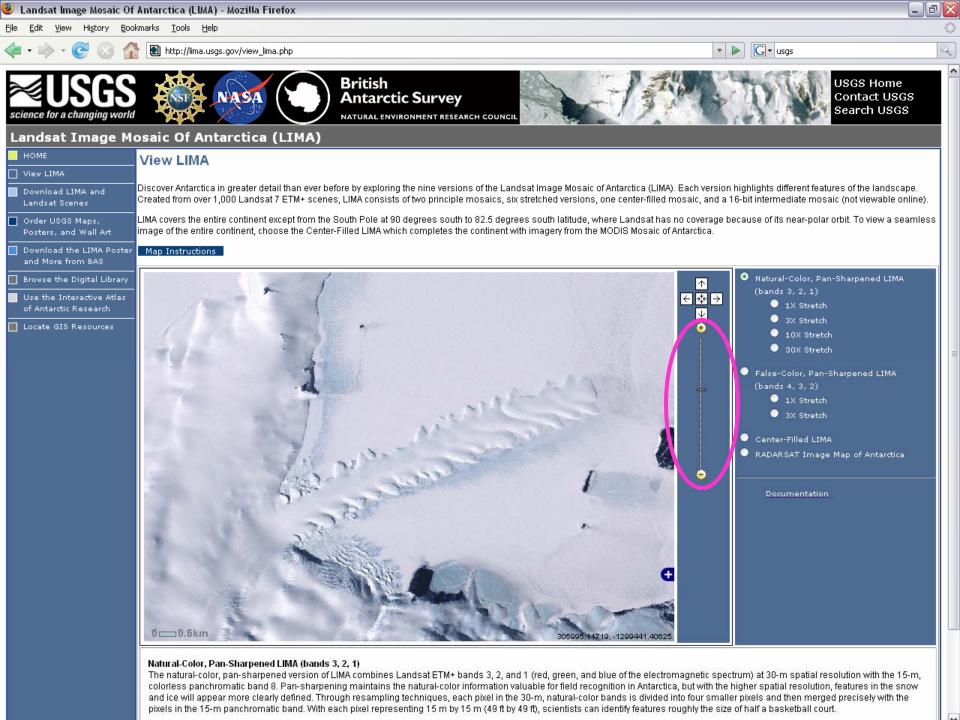
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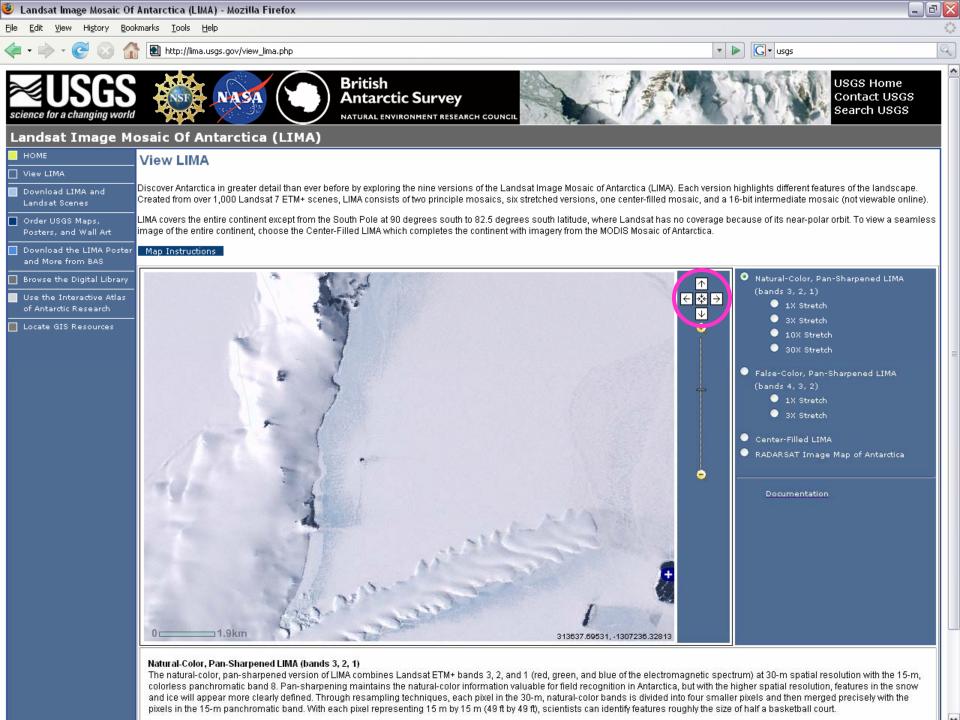
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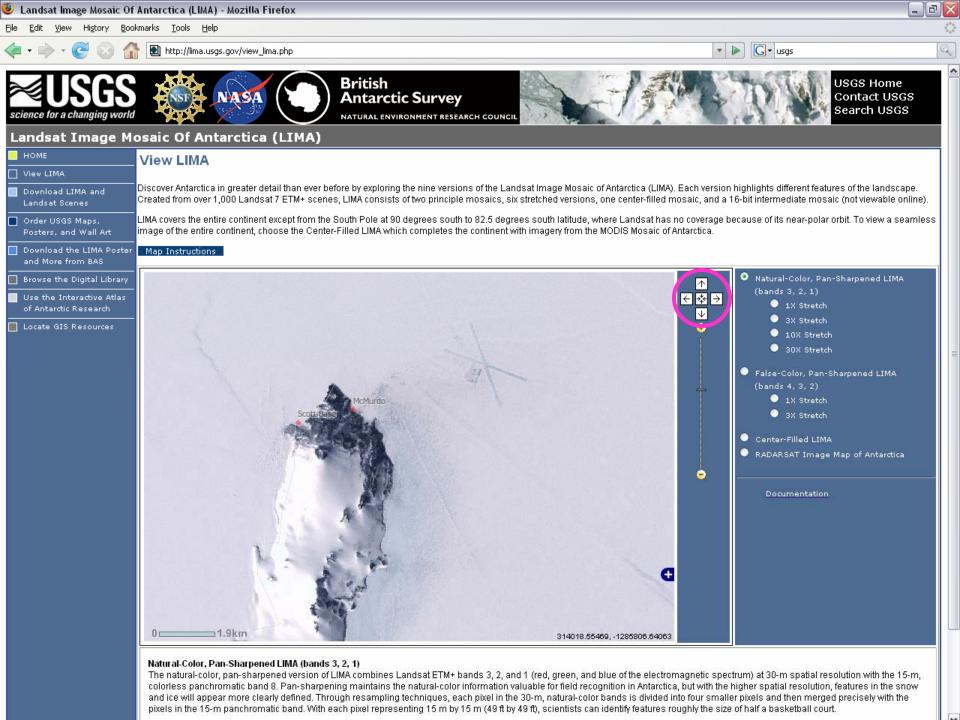


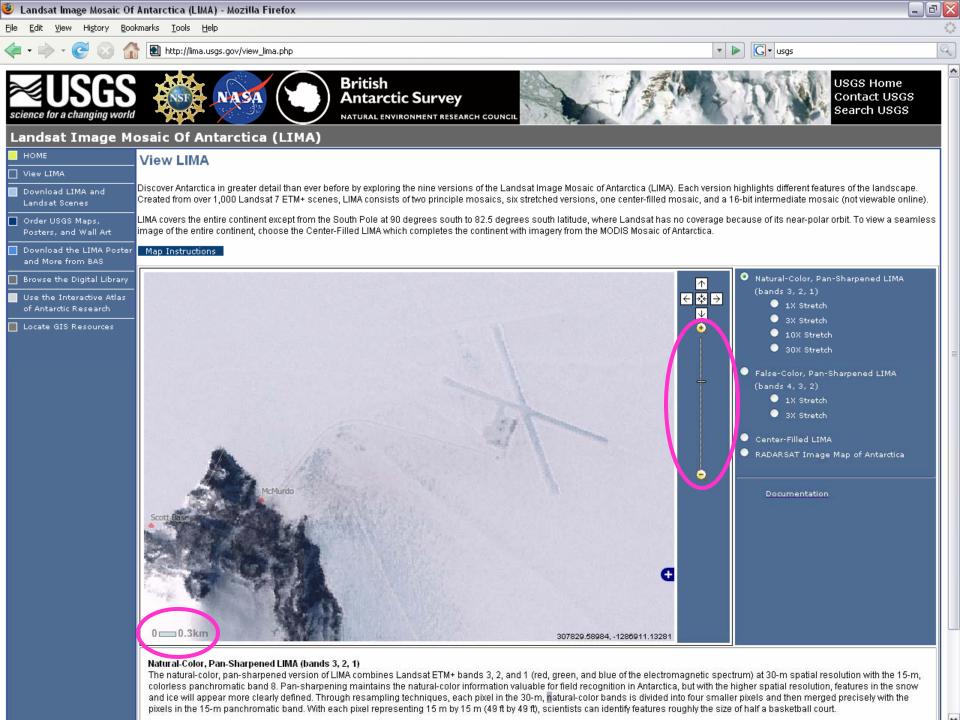


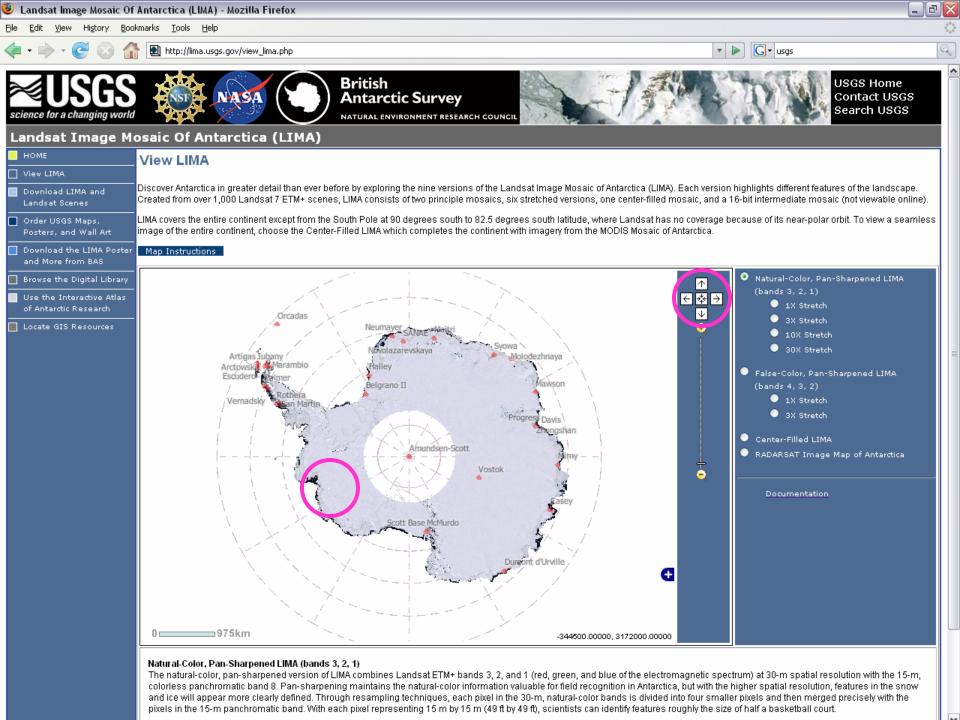


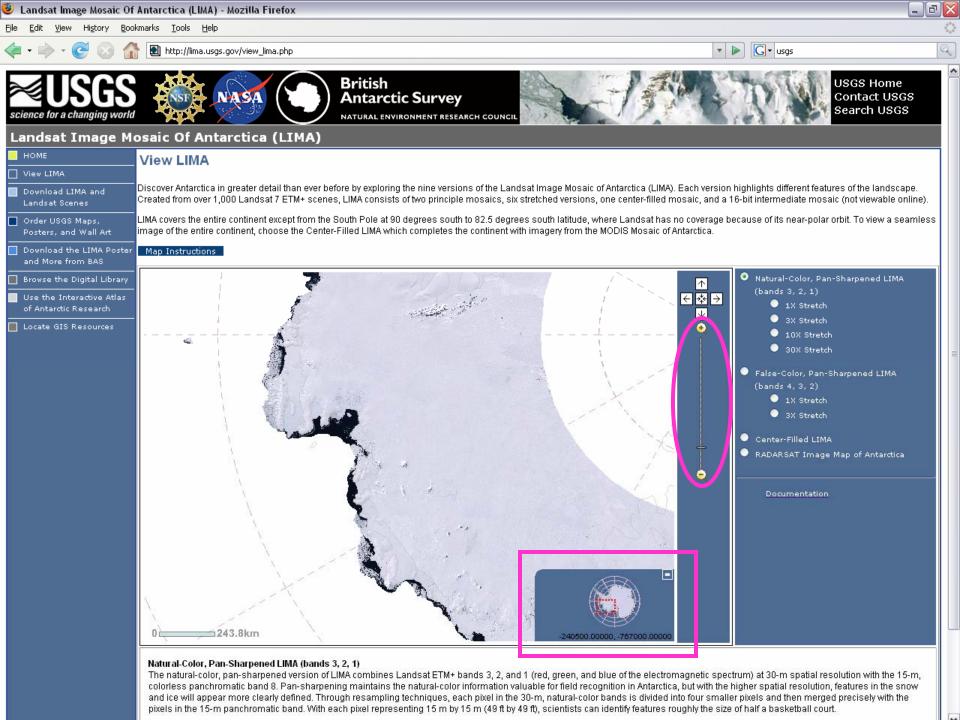


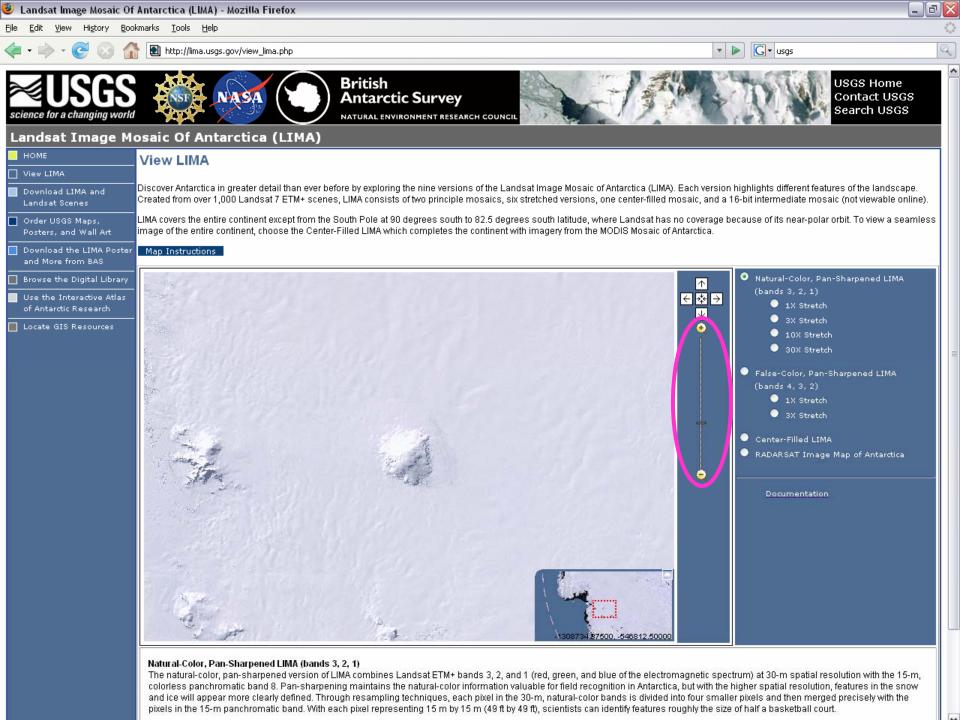


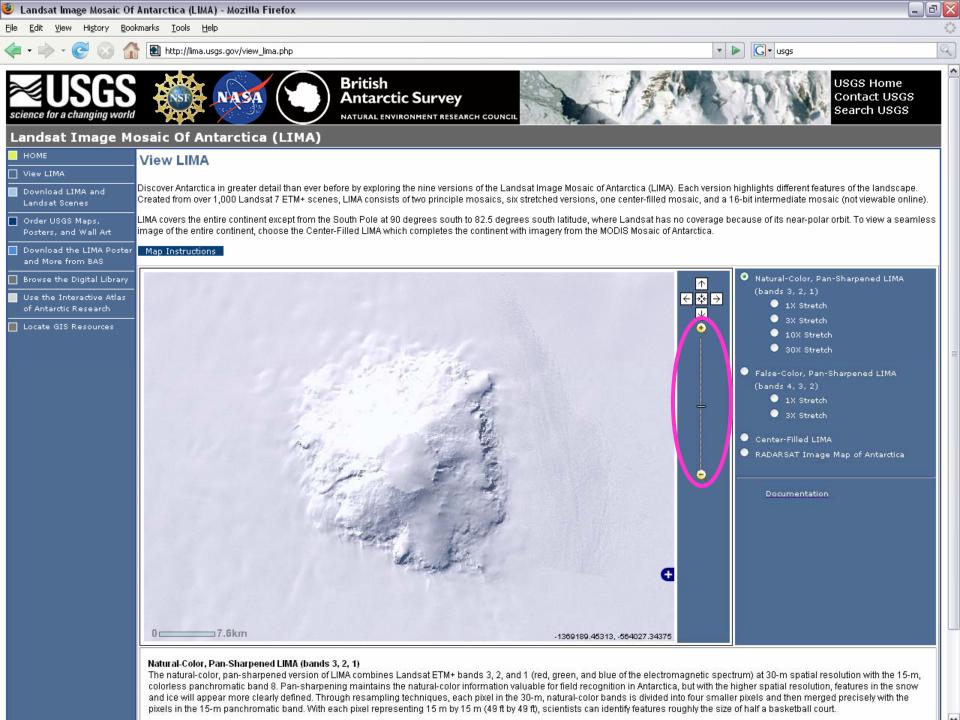


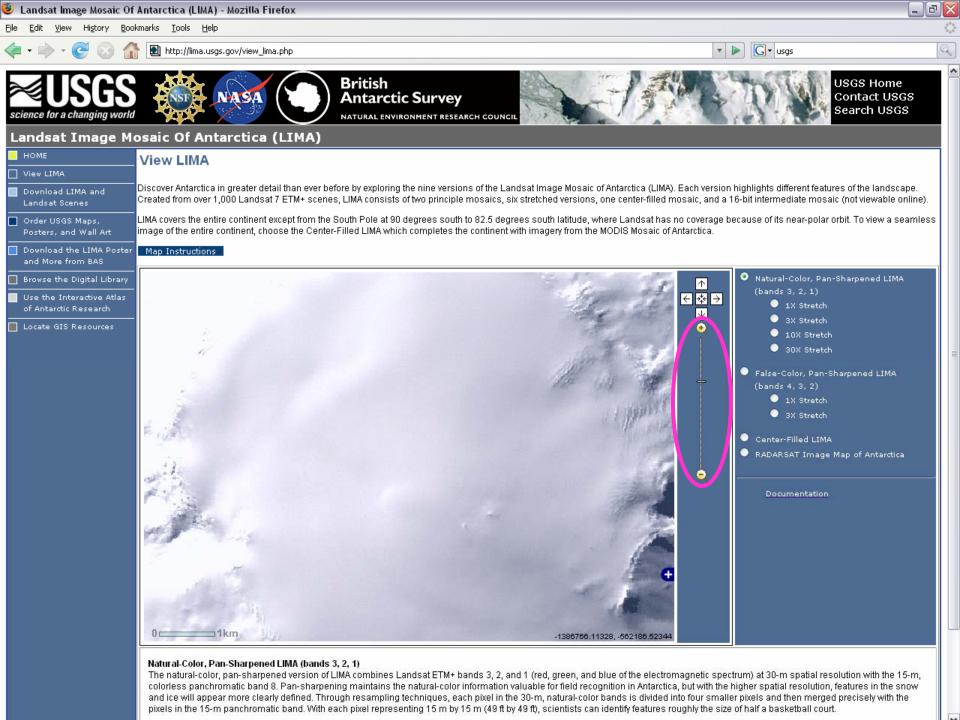


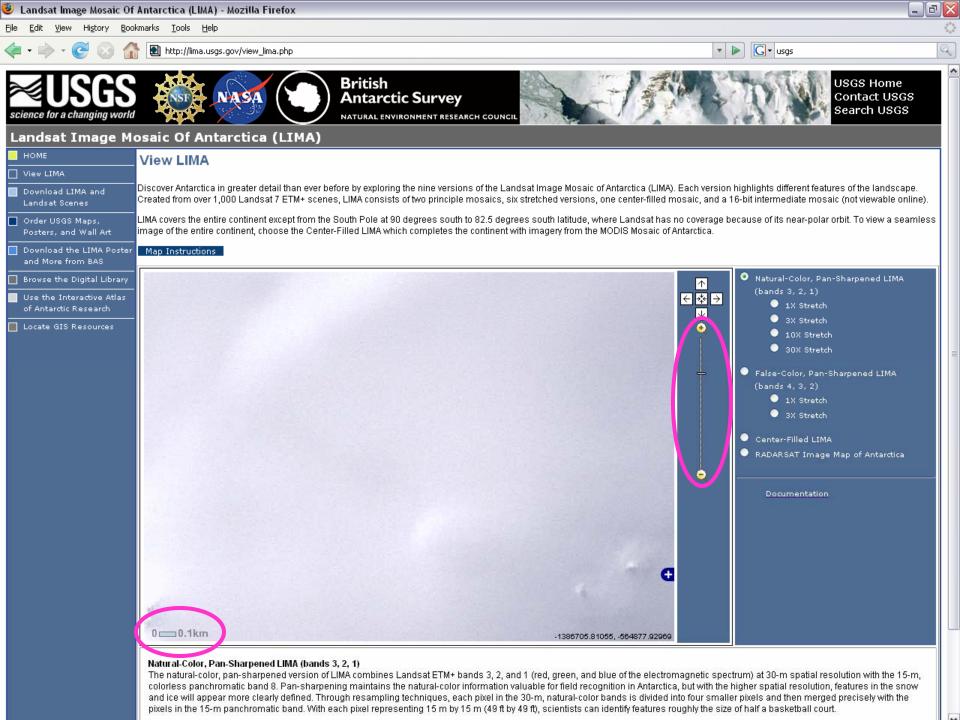


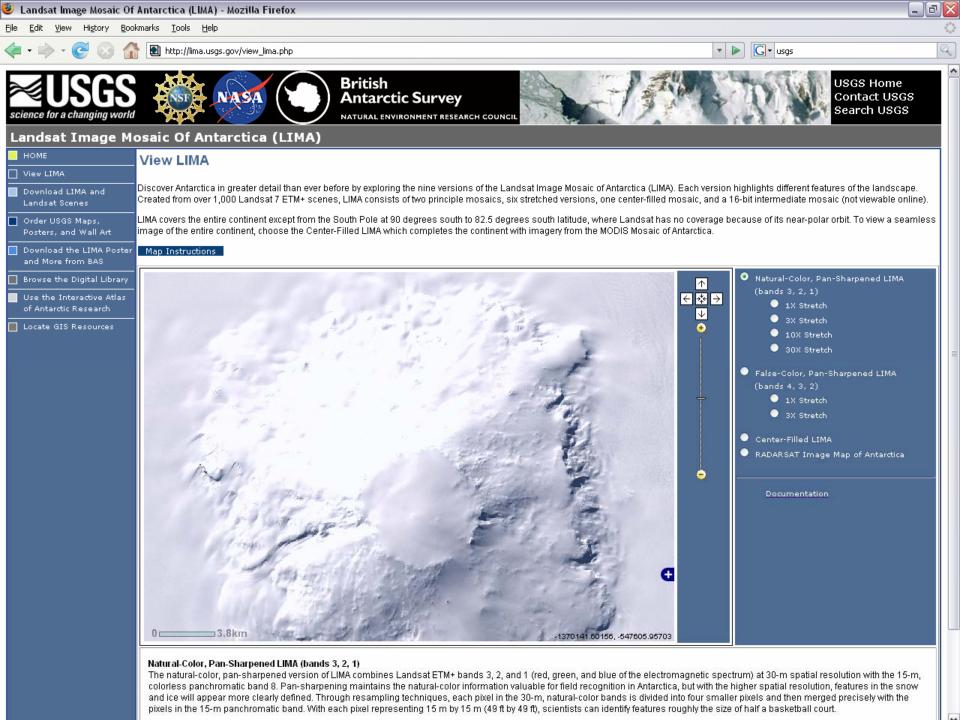


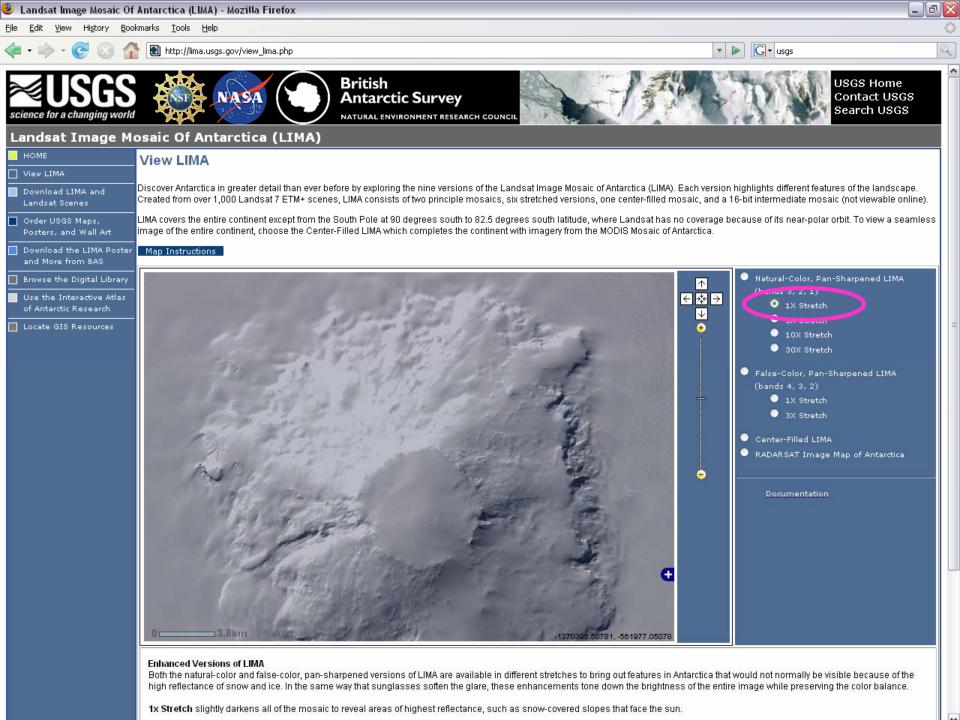


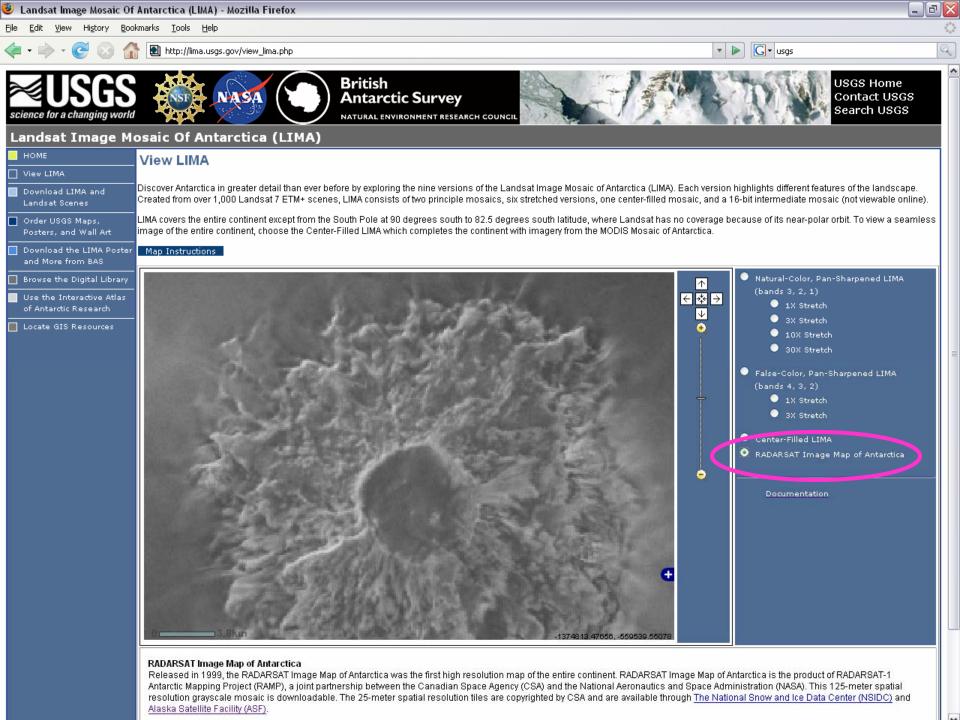


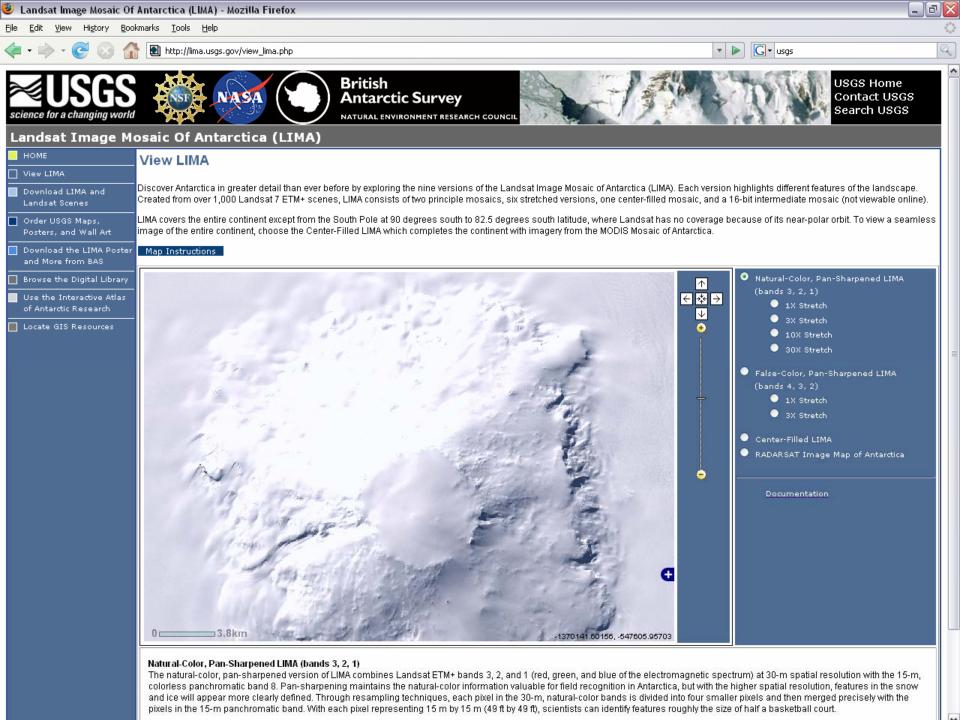


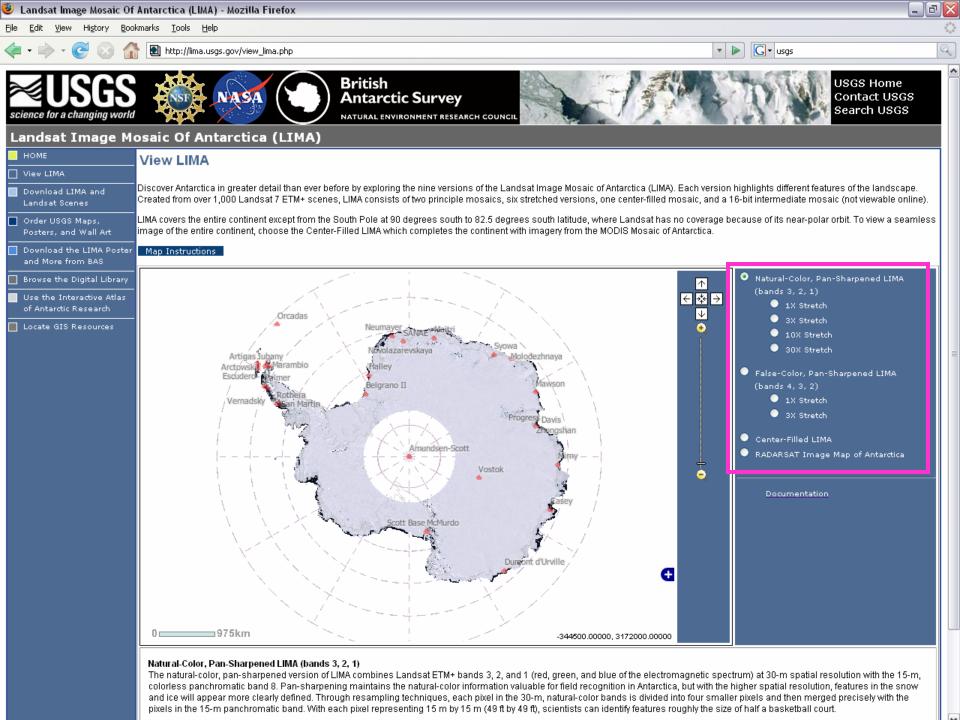


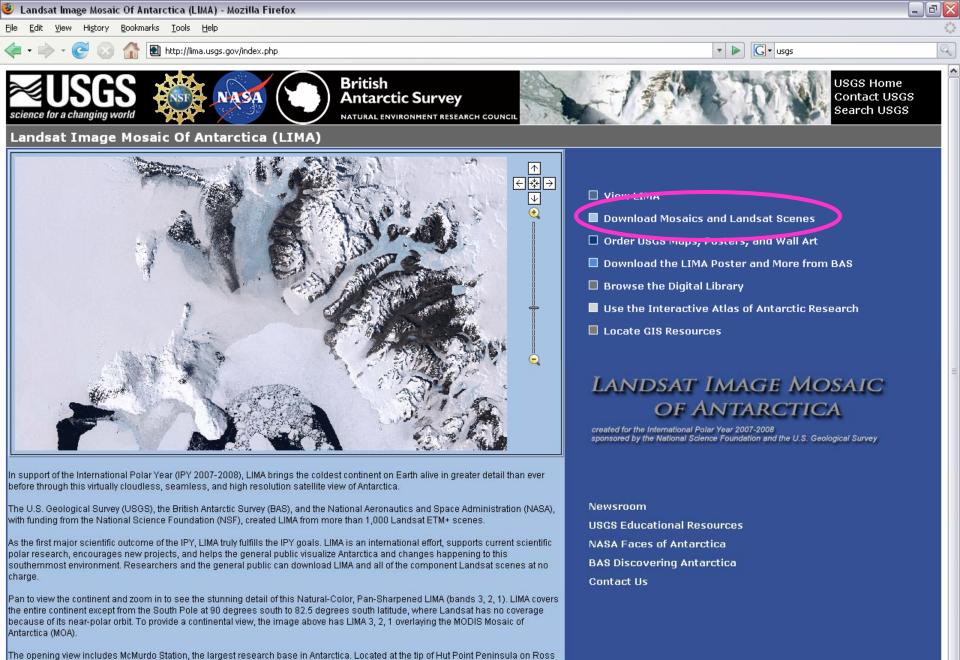






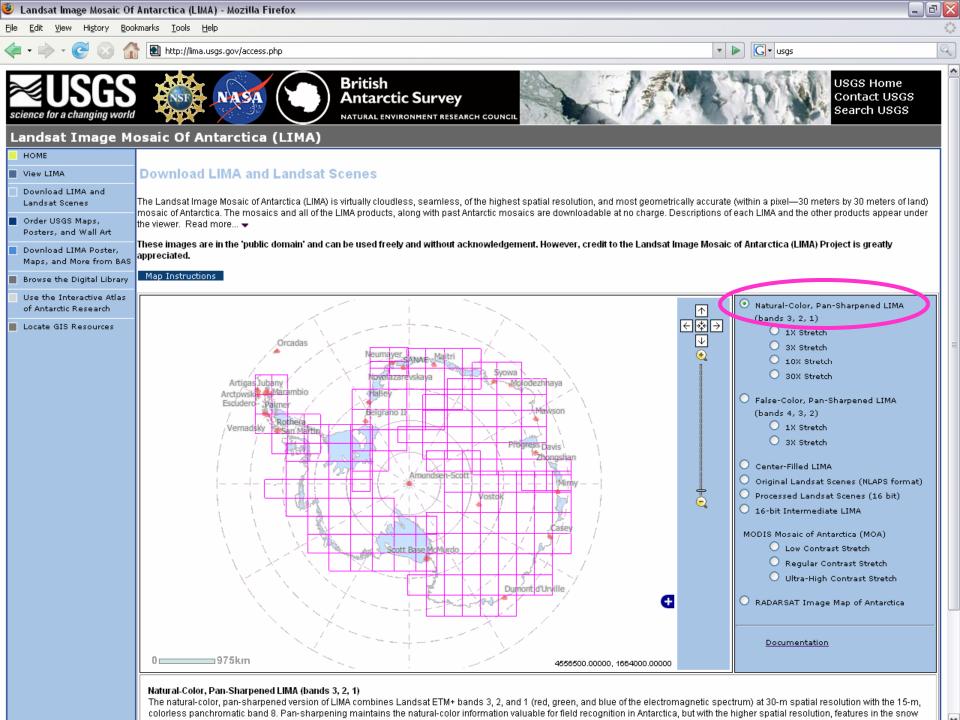


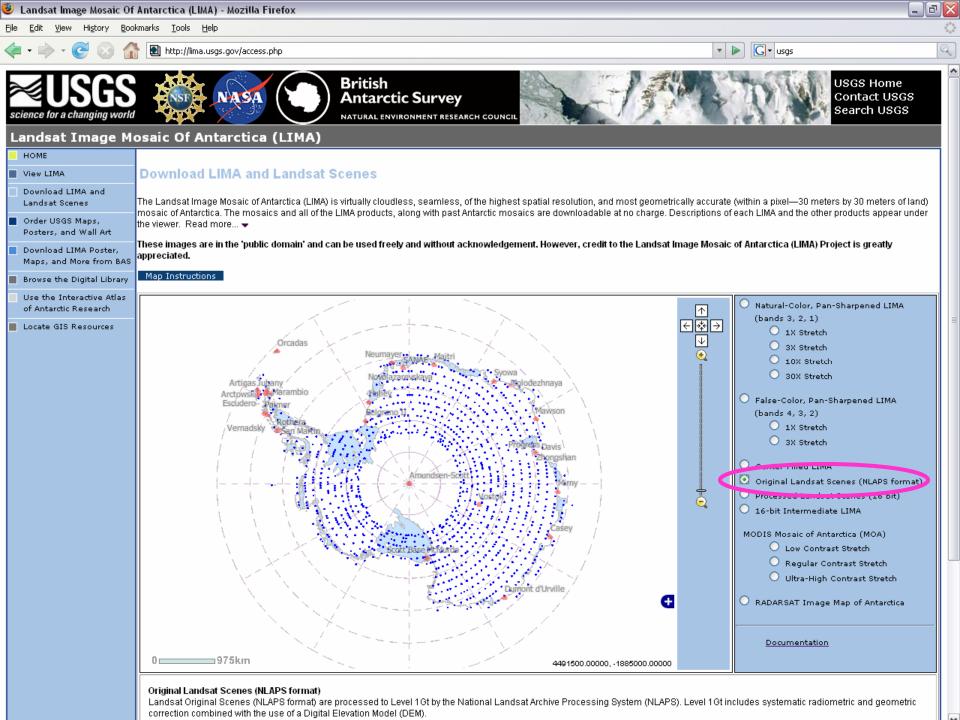


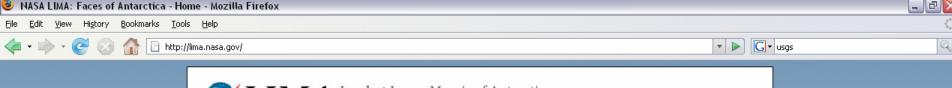


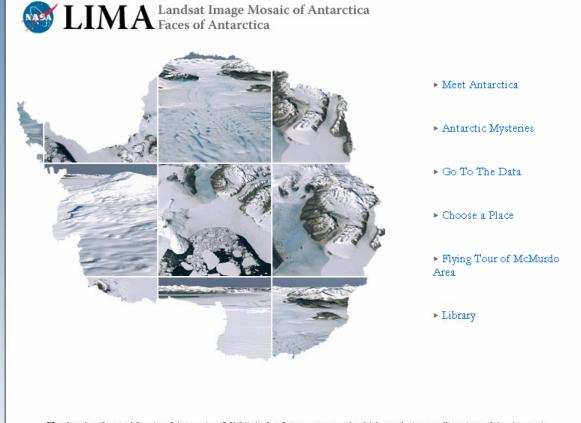
Koettlitz and Ferrar Glaciers, and the Royal Society Range

Island, McMurdo has been continually operated by the United States of American since 1956. Ross Island is roughly 45 miles across. The flat, white areas are the Ross Ice Shelf and other sea ice off the coast of Antarctica. Also visible are the Erebus Glacier Tongue,









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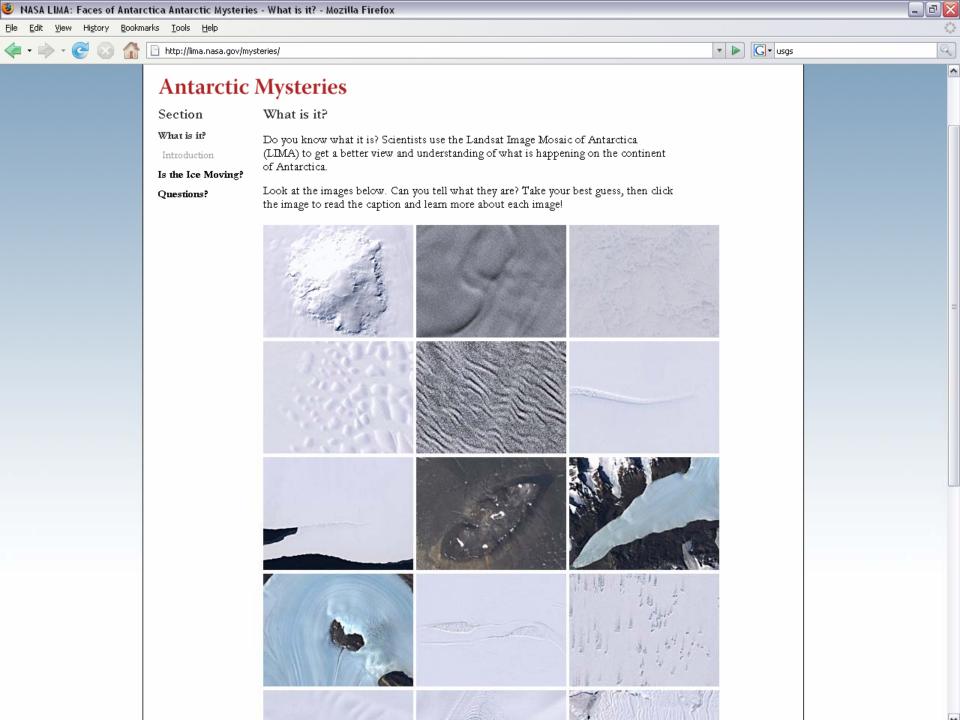




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move! When we view the surface from above and observe it over time, we begin to see that large blocks that are separated by large wide cracks (called crevasses)

Flowstripes

Resources

Questions?

Additional Links &

Ice Movement - Pine Island Glacier slowly move across the surface of the continent. One of the more powerful tools we have to observe the ice on the move

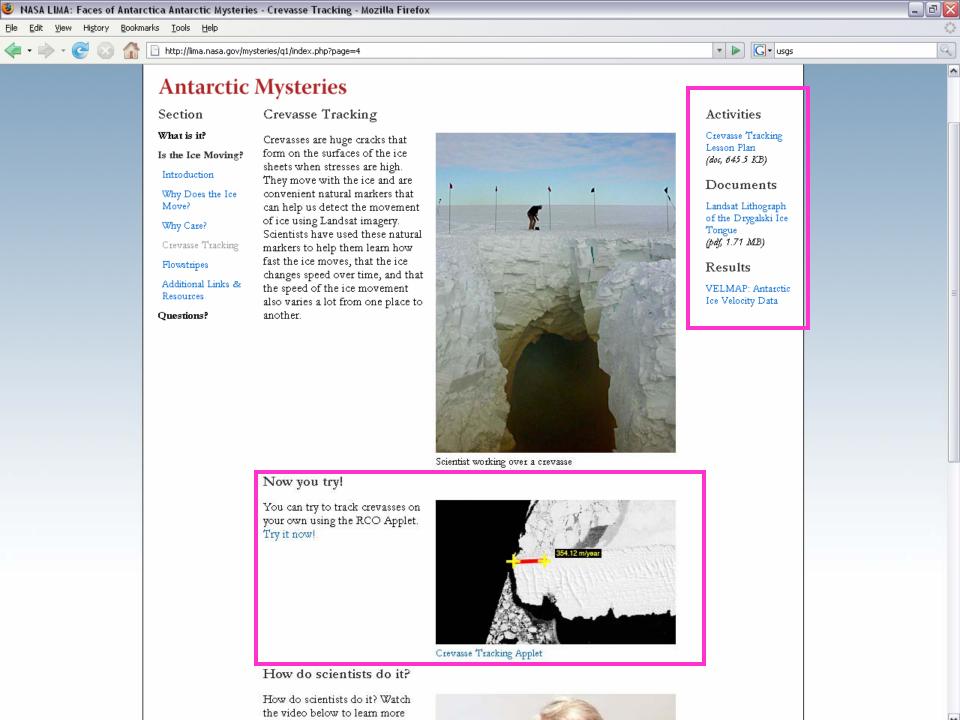
are images from Landsat. We can use the images to measure the motion, detect the direction of the flow, and tell where the ice speed is fast and where it is slow.

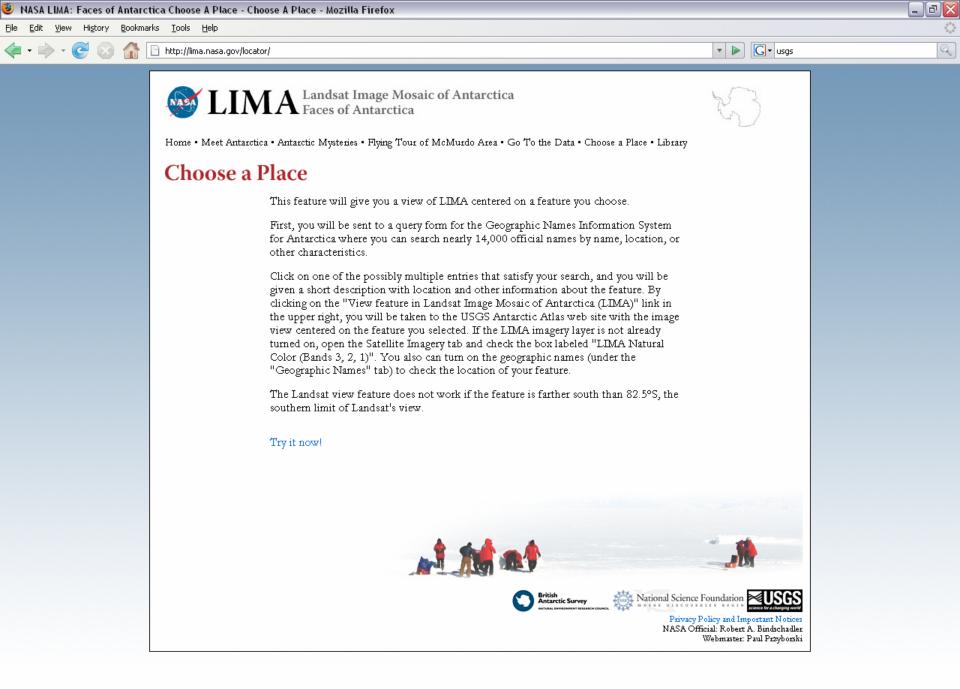
More on the LIMA Project

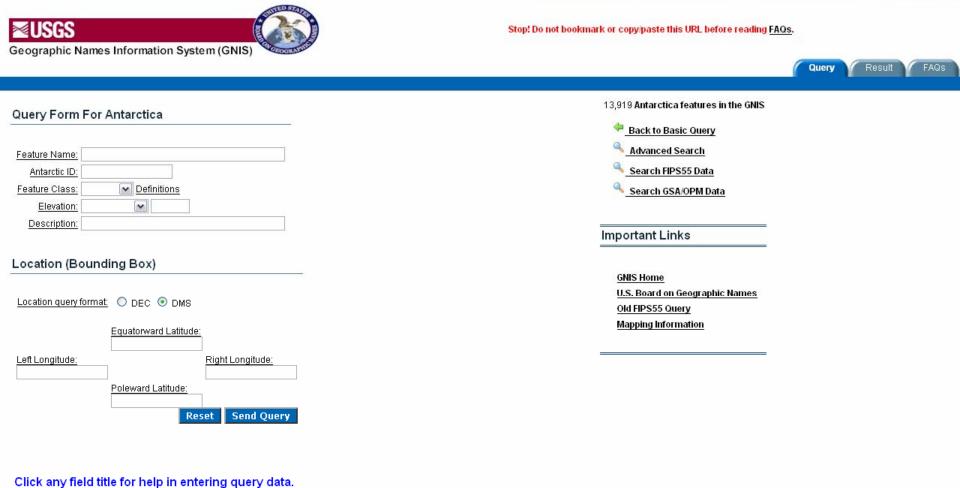
Want to learn more about the LIMA Project and Landsat imagery? Watch the video to listen to what a scientist has to say about the project.



Dr. Robert A. Bindschadler







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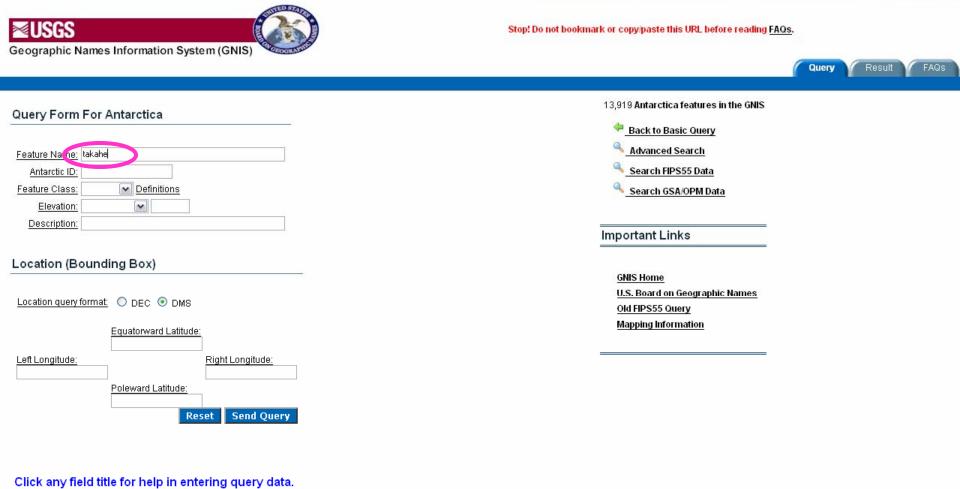
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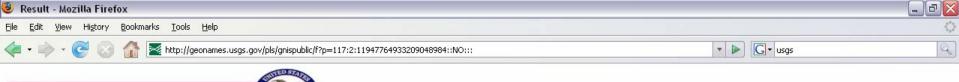
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Click the feature name for details and to access map services

Click any column name to sort the list ascending ▲ or descending ▼

Feature Name	Antarctica ID	Class	<u>Latitude</u>	Longitude	Elevation (ft/m)		Modify Date
Toksho Nanotak	17803	Summit	7713008	1664800E	3609/1100	2000	
<u>Takahe, Mount</u>	4967	Summit	7617008	112500VV	1	1960	-

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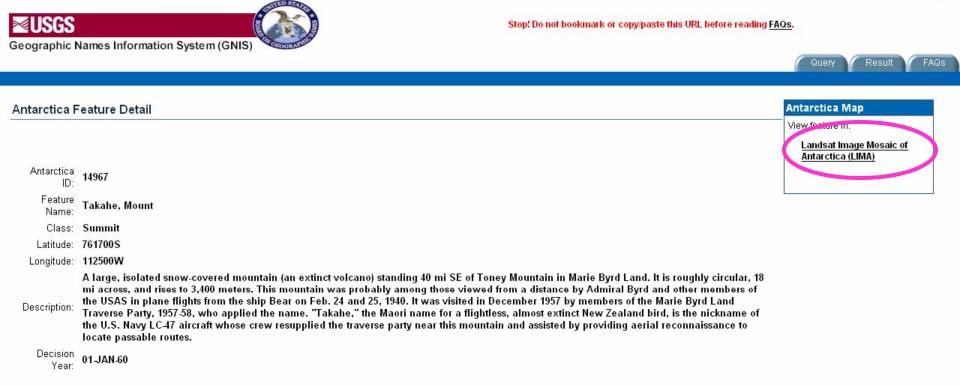
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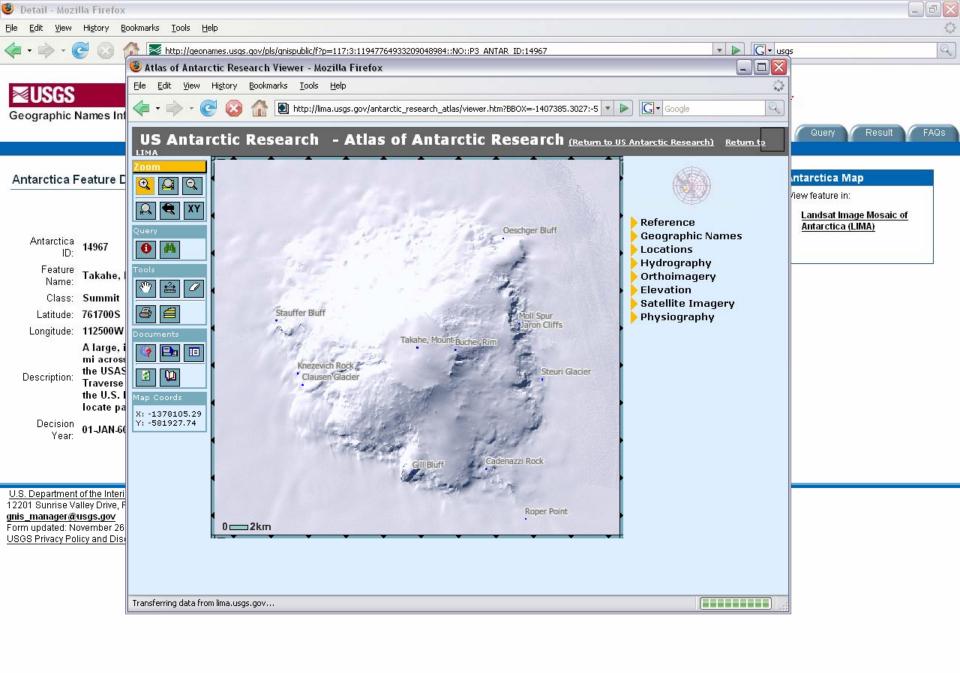
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